IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application: Arthur H. Ozaki et al.	**Confirmation No.:** 4744
Application No.: 10/727,134	
Filed: December 2, 2003	**Examiner:** ZHONG, Jun Fei
Title: "System for Saving Settings for an Audiovisual System"	**Group Art Unit:** 2623

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Transmitted herewith is the Appeal Brief in this application with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on **August 11, 2008**.

(**X**) The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is **$540.00** (37 CFR 41.20).

( ) No Additional Fee Required.

(complete (a) or (b) as applicable)

The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provision of 37 CFR 1.136 (a) apply.

( ) (a) Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136 (fees: CFR 1.17(a)-(d)) for the total number of months checked below:

- ( )   one month $130.00
- ( )   two months $490.00
- ( )   three months $1110.00
- ( )   four months $1730.00

   ( ) The extension fee has already been filed in this application

(**X**) (b) Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant had inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

Please charge to Deposit Account **18-0013**/40000-0046 the sum of **$540.00**. At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account **18-0013**/40000-0046 pursuant to 37 CFR 1.25. Additionally please charge any fees to Deposit Account **18-0013**/40000-0046 under CFR 1.16 through 1.21 inclusive, and any other section in the Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations that may regulate fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Patent Application of

Arthur H. Ozaki et al.

Application No. 10/727,134

Filed: December 2, 2003

For: A System for Saving Settings
        of an Audiovisual System

Group Art Unit: 2623

Examiner: ZHONG, Jun Fei

Conf. No.: 4744

APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
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P.O. Box 1450
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Sir:

        This is an Appeal Brief under Rule 41.37 appealing the decision of the Primary

Examiner dated June 11, 2008 (the "final Office Action" or "Action"). Each of the topics

required by Rule 41.37 is presented herewith and is labeled appropriately.

I. Real Party in Interest

The present application is assigned to Sony Corporation of Tokyo, Japan and Sony Electronics, Inc. of New Jersey (collectively "Sony"). Consequently, Sony is the real party in interest.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no appeals or interferences related to the present application of which the

Appellant is aware.

III. Status of Claims

Claims 6, 7, 27, 28, 34, 35, 50, 51, and 61-64 were withdrawn from consideration and cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. Thus, claims 1-5, 8-26, 29-33, 52-60 and 65 are pending in the application and stand finally rejected. Accordingly, Appellant appeals from the final rejection of claims 1-5, 8-26, 29-33, 52-60 and 65, which claims are presented in the Appendix.

IV. Status of Amendments

No amendments have been filed subsequent to the final Office Action of June 11, 2008, from which Appellant takes this appeal.

V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Appellant's independent claims recite the following subject matter.

Claim 1 recites:

A system for saving settings of an audiovisual system (200), comprising:

a first audiovisual device (115, 210) comprising a setting (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0028*); and

a second audiovisual device (105-2) communicatively coupled to said first audiovisual device (115, 210) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0019*);

wherein said second audiovisual device (105-2) is configured to retrieve said setting from said first audiovisual device (115, 210) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0030*) and save said setting of said first audiovisual device (115, 210) upon a save event (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0031*);

wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device (115, 210) and said second audiovisual device (105-2) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0031*); and

wherein said second audiovisual device (105-2) automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0031*).

Claim 18 recites:

An audiovisual host device (105-1), comprising:

an interface (315) for communicatively coupling to an audiovisual device (115),

wherein said audiovisual device (115) includes a setting (*Appellant's specification,*

paragraph 0046);

a computer-readable medium (325) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0052*); and

a processor (320) communicatively coupled to said interface (315) and said computer-

readable medium (325) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0046*);

wherein said processor (320) is configured to:

receive said setting from said interface (315) upon a save event (*Appellant's*

specification, paragraph 0056);

store said setting to said computer-readable medium (325) upon said save

event (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0057*);

recall said setting from said computer-readable medium (325) upon a restore

event (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0058*); and

communicate said recalled setting to said interface (315) upon said restore

event, wherein said recalled setting is configured to be restored to said audiovisual device

(115) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0059*)

wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said host device (105-

1) and said audiovisual device (115); and

wherein said processor (320) automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown.

(*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0031*)

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Claim 32 recites:

A method for retaining settings of an audiovisual system, comprising:

obtaining a setting from a first audiovisual device (115, 210), wherein said first audiovisual device (115, 210) is communicatively coupled to a second audiovisual device (105-1, 105-2); and

storing said setting to said second audiovisual device (105-1, 105-2) upon a save event (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0057*);

wherein said save event comprises actuating a control button for a predetermined period of time (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0040*).

Claim 48 recites:

Processor-readable instructions stored on a processor-readable medium (325), such that said instructions, when executed, cause a processor (320) to:

obtain a setting from a first audiovisual device (115, 210), wherein said first audiovisual device (115, 210) is communicatively coupled to a second audiovisual device (105-1, 105-2); and

store said setting to said second audiovisual device (105-1, 105-2) upon a save event;

wherein said save event comprises actuating a control button for a predetermined period of time (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0040*).

Claim 60 recites:

A system for controlling the settings of an audiovisual system, comprising:

means for communicatively coupling a first audiovisual device to a second audiovisual device;

means for obtaining a setting from said first audiovisual device; and

means for storing said setting to said second audiovisual device upon a save event;

wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and

wherein said second audiovisual device automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown.

VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The final Office Action raised the following grounds of rejection.

(1)   Claim 65 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

(2)   Claims 32-33, 36, 39-42, 44-49, 52, 55-58 and 65 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over the combined teachings of U.S. Patent No. 6,288,716 to Humpleman et al. ("Humpleman") and U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2003/0066080 to Kamieniecki ("Kamieniecki").

(3)   Claims 1-5, 8-26, 29-31, 37-38, 43, 53-54 and 60 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of Humpleman, Kamieniecki, and U.S. Patent No. 6,072,535 to Kearns ("Kearns").

According, Appellant hereby requests review of each of these grounds of rejection in the present appeal.

VII. Argument

(1)   Claim 65 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph:

Claim 65 recites: "The method of claim 32, further comprising restoring said setting to said first audiovisual device upon a subsequent actuation of said same control button." According to the final Office Action, there is insufficient antecedent basis for "said same control button" under § 112, second paragraph, (final Office Action, p. 3). Appellant respectfully disagrees.

Claim 32, from which claim 65 depends, recites "wherein said save event comprises actuating a control button for a predetermined period of time." Consequently, this recitation in claim 32 clearly provides sufficient antecedent basis for "actuation of said same control button" recited in claim 65. Clearly, one of skill in the art would understand that claim 65 is referring to actuation of the same control button recited in claim 32. Thus, there is clear antecedent basis for claim 65 and the rejection of claim 65 under § 112, second paragraph, should not be sustained.

(2)   Claims 32-33, 36, 39-42, 44-49, 52, 55-58 and 65 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over the combined teachings of U.S. Patent No. 6,288,716 to Humpleman et al. ("Humpleman") and U.S. Patent App. Pub. No. 2003/0066080 to Kamieniecki ("Kamieniecki").

Claims 32 and 48:

Claim 32 now recites:

A method for retaining settings of an audiovisual system, comprising:
obtaining a setting from a first audiovisual device, wherein said first audiovisual device is communicatively coupled to a second audiovisual device; and storing said setting to said second audiovisual device upon a save event;

> *wherein said save event comprises actuating a control button for a*
> *predetermined period of time.*

(Emphasis added).

Similarly, claim 48 recites:

> Processor-readable instructions stored on a processor-readable medium, such
> that said instructions, when executed, cause a processor to:
> obtain a setting from a first audiovisual device, wherein said first audiovisual
> device is communicatively coupled to a second audiovisual device; and
> store said setting to said second audiovisual device upon a save event;
> *wherein said save event comprises actuating a control button for a*
> *predetermined period of time.*

(Emphasis added).

According to the final Office Action, Humpleman teaches most of the subject matter

of these claims, including obtaining a setting from a first audiovisual device and storing that

setting to a second audiovisual device. (final Office Action, p. 4). Appellant respectfully

disagrees.

As cited in the Office Action, Humpleman teaches:

> As previously mentioned, each home device is associated with one or more Hypertext
> Markup Language (HTML) files. The HTML files define the control and command
> functions associated with a particular home device. Each HTML file may also contain
> embedded references to other HTML files. The browser based DTV 102 (acting as a
> client), receives and interprets the HTML files associated with the home devices
> (acting as servers) and graphically displays the respective control and command
> information on its viewable display.

> By conforming to the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and Hypertext Transfer
> Protocol (HTTP) Internet standards, each home device sends its custom GUI to the
> browser based DTV 102. The browser based DTV 102 receives the HTML files from
> the home devices over the home network 100 using the HTTP protocol. Each HTML
> file contains specific control and command information for a respective home device.
> The HTML files enable the browser based DTV 102 to graphically display control and
> command information to a user for a particular home device. Therefore, because each
> home device supplies its own GUI through its own HTML files to the browser based
> DTV 102, the browser based DTV 102 can provide a command and control interface
> for a home device without having to know any specific details about the particular
> device. This feature allows the home network 100 to contain home devices from a
> multitude of different manufacturers.

(Humpleman, col. 6, line 61 to col. 7, line 20).

Thus, Humpleman teaches that command and control information for one device is transmitted using HTML to another device so that the second device can "provide a command and control interface for a home device *without having to know any specific details about the particular device.*" (*Id.*).

Clearly then, Humpleman does not teach or suggest the claimed method or instructions including "obtaining a setting from a first audiovisual device," and "storing said setting to said second audiovisual device." A setting is, by definition, a specific detail about the corresponding first audiovisual device. Humpleman expressly teaches that the second device operates "without having to know any specific details about the particular device." (*Id.*). To the contrary, Humpleman merely teaches a browser-type utility within which a user interface for a remote device is presented. Again, there is no teaching or suggestion of "obtaining a setting from a first audiovisual device," and "storing said setting to said second audiovisual device" within the meaning of Appellant's specification and claims. For at least this reason, the rejection of claims 32 and 48 should not be sustained.

Additionally, Humpleman does not teach or suggest a save event that comprises actuating a control button for a predetermined period of time. The final Office Action concedes this point, stating that "Humpleman does not specifically disclose [that a] save event comprises actuating a control button for a predetermined amount of time." (final Office Action, p. 4).

Accordingly, the final Office Action cites to Kamieniecki at paragraphs 0003 and 0063-65. (Action, p. 4). This portion of Kamieniecki describes an automatic set-up device that "determine[s] whether the user is having difficulty or requires assistance (for example, the received command sequence does not correspond to a known command sequence ...) ... If the received set-up commands indicate to the automatic set-up device 100 that assistance is

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required, then control passes to block 630 as the guided set-up arrangement" is executed. (Kamieniecki, paragraph 0065). Thus, Kamieniecki *does not* actually teach or suggest the claimed subject matter in which a "save event comprises actuating a control button for a predetermined period of time." For at least this additional reason, the combination of cited prior art fails to teach or suggest this claimed subject matter and the rejection of claims 32 and 48 should not be sustained.

Under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art. In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Humpleman and Kamieniecki, clearly did not include the claimed method or instructions including "obtain a setting from a first audiovisual device, wherein said first audiovisual device is communicatively coupled to a second audiovisual device; and store said setting to said second audiovisual device upon a save event." The cited prior art also did not include "wherein said save event comprises actuating a control button for a predetermined period of time."

Moreover, the cited prior art does not provide the user with the functionality or advantages of the claimed subject matter. Specifically, as explained above, Humpleman provides an interface for a remote device. Kamieniecki merely teaches providing additional assistance when it is detected that the user is having difficulty. Taken singly or together, these references do not provide the advantages of the claimed subject matter in transferring device settings from one device to another or doing so based on actuation of a control button for a predetermined period of time.

Consequently, the cited prior art will not support a rejection of claims 32 and 48 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and *Graham*.

Claim 39:

Claim 39 recites: "recalling said setting from said second audiovisual device upon a restore event; and restoring said recalled setting to said first audiovisual device upon said restore event." According to the final Office Action, Kamieniecki teaches this subject matter. (final Office Action, p. 5).

In contrast, however, as demonstrated herein, Kamieniecki merely teaches detecting when a user is having difficulty configuring a device and providing additional assistance in such a case. When properly understood in this light, the citations to Kamieniecki in the Action with regard to claim 39 clearly do not teach or suggest the claimed subject matter. Rather, the references in Kamienicki to a "setting" do not refer to setting downloaded and stored from another device as recited in Appellant's claims.

For at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 39 should not be sustained.

Claim 40:

Claim 40 depends from claim 39 and recites "wherein said restore event includes an actuation of a control on said remote control device." In contrast, as demonstrated above, the cited prior art does not teach or suggest the claimed restore event and further does not teach or suggest that a restore event includes actuation of a control on a remote control device.

For at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 40 should not be sustained.

Claim 41:

Claim 41 depends from claim 40 and recites "wherein a saved channel of audiovisual

programming is restored upon said actuation." In this regard, the final Office Action refers to

Humpleman (final Office Action, p. 6). However, the Action does not address how

Humpleman teaches restoring a saved channel of programming based on a setting retrieved

from another audiovisual device and stored based on actuation of a remote control device. In

short, the Action takes claim 41 entirely out of context and, thus, fails to resolve the required

factual inquiries under *KSR*. Therefore, no *prima facie* case of unpatentability has been

made.

For at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 41 should not be sustained.

(3)   Claims 1-5, 8-26, 29-31, 37-38, 43, 53-54 and 60 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. §
103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of Humpleman, Kamieniecki, and
U.S. Patent No. 6,072,535 to Kearns ("Kearns")

Claim 1:

Claim 1 now recites:

> A system for saving settings of an audiovisual system, comprising:
> a first audiovisual device comprising a setting; and
> a second audiovisual device communicatively coupled to said first audiovisual
> device;
> wherein said second audiovisual device is configured to retrieve said setting
> from said first audiovisual device and save said setting of said first audiovisual device
> upon a save event;
> *wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first*
> *audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and*
> *wherein said second audiovisual device automatically saves said setting upon*
> *said shutdown.*

(Emphasis added).

As amply demonstrated above, Humpleman and Kamieniecki do not teach or suggest

the claimed system including first and second audiovisual devices "wherein said second

audiovisual device is configured to retrieve said setting from said first audiovisual device and save said setting of said first audiovisual device upon a save event." For at least these reasons, the rejection of claim 1 should not be sustained.

Additionally, claim 1 recites "wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and wherein said second audiovisual device automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown." According to the final Office Action, "[b]oth Humpleman and Kearns fail to disclose [saving] setting upon shutdown." (final Office Action, p. 8). Rather, the final Office Action cites to Kamieniecki for this subject matter. (*Id.*).

As demonstrated above, however, Kamieniecki actually teaches a device for determining when a user is having trouble setting up a device and then provides additional assistance. Once this is understood, the various citations to Kamieniecki made by the final Office Action can be more completely understood. (final Office Action, p. 9). None of these portions of Kamieniecki actually teach or suggest the claimed system in which shutdown of either the first or second audiovisual device is a save event that causes the second audiovisual device to automatically retrieve and save settings from the first audiovisual device.

Under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art. In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Humpleman, Kamieniecki and Kearns, clearly did not include the claimed system in which a "second audiovisual device automatically saves [a] setting [from another, first audiovisual device] upon said shutdown" "of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device." This subject matter and its advantages to a user of the

system are entirely outside the scope and content of the cited prior art. Consequently, the

cited prior art will not support a rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and *Graham*.

Claim 18:

Claim 18 now recites:

An audiovisual host device, comprising:
an interface for communicatively coupling to an audiovisual device, wherein said audiovisual device includes a setting;
a computer-readable medium; and
a processor communicatively coupled to said interface and said computer-readable medium;
wherein said processor is configured to:
receive said setting from said interface upon a save event;
store said setting to said computer-readable medium upon said save event;
recall said setting from said computer-readable medium upon a restore event; and
communicate said recalled setting to said interface upon said restore event, wherein said recalled setting is configured to be restored to said audiovisual device
wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and
wherein said processor automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown.
(Emphasis added).

As amply demonstrated above, Humpleman and Kamieniecki do not teach or suggest

the claimed device including an interface for communicatively coupling to an audiovisual

device that includes a setting, with a processor configured to "receive said setting from said

interface upon a save event" "wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of

said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and wherein said processor

automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown."

Additionally, claim 18 recites "wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least

one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and wherein said

processor automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown." According to the final

Office Action, "[b]oth Humpleman and Kearns fail to disclose [saving] setting upon shutdown." (final Office Action, p. 10). Rather, the final Office Action cites to Kamieniecki for this subject matter. (*Id.*)

As demonstrated above, however, Kamieniecki actually teaches a device for determining when a user is having trouble setting up a device and then provides additional assistance. Once this is understood, the various citations to Kamieniecki made by the final Office Action can be more completely understood. (final Office Action, p. 10). None of these portions of Kamieniecki actually teach or suggest the claimed system in which shutdown of either the first or second audiovisual device is a save event that causes the second audiovisual device to automatically retrieve and save settings from the first audiovisual device.

Under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art. In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Humpleman, Kamieniecki and Kearns, clearly did not include the claimed system in which a "second audiovisual device automatically saves [a] setting [from another, first audiovisual device] upon said shutdown" "of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device." This subject matter and its advantages to a user of the system are entirely outside the scope and content of the cited prior art. Consequently, the cited prior art will not support a rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and *Graham*.

Claim 60:

Claim 60 recites:

>   A system for controlling the settings of an audiovisual system, comprising:
>   means for communicatively coupling a first audiovisual device to a second audiovisual device;
>   means for obtaining a setting from said first audiovisual device; and
>   means for storing said setting to said second audiovisual device upon a save event;
>   *wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and*
>   *wherein said second audiovisual device automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown.*

(Emphasis added).

As amply demonstrated above, Humpleman and Kamieniecki do not teach or suggest the claimed system including "means for obtaining a setting from said first audiovisual device" and "means for storing said setting to said second audiovisual device upon a save event" "wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and wherein said second audiovisual device automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown."

According to the final Office Action, claim 60 is rejected based on the analysis of claim 1. (final Office Action, p. 11). However, as demonstrated above with respect to claim 1, Kamieniecki actually teaches a device for determining when a user is having trouble setting up a device and then provides additional assistance. Once this is understood, the various citations to Kamieniecki made by the final Office Action can be more completely understood. (final Office Action, p. 10). None of these portions of Kamieniecki actually teach or suggest the claimed system in which shutdown of either the first or second audiovisual device is a save event that causes the second audiovisual device to automatically retrieve and save settings from the first audiovisual device.

Under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art. In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Humpleman, Kamieniecki and Kearns, clearly did not include the claimed system in which a "second audiovisual device automatically saves [a] setting [from another, first audiovisual device] upon said shutdown" "of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device." This subject matter and its advantages to a user of the system are entirely outside the scope and content of the cited prior art. Consequently, the cited prior art will not support a rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and *Graham*.

Claims 3 and 4:

Claims 3 and 4 respectively recites "wherein said save event includes an actuation of a control on said remote control device," and "wherein said actuation includes actuating a button for a predetermined amount of time." In contrast, as demonstrated above with respect to claims 32 and 48, the cited prior art fails to teach or suggest this subject matter.

For at least these reasons, the rejection of claims 3 and 4 should not be sustained.

Claim 17:

Claim 17 recites "wherein said setting includes a selected input channel associated with said first audiovisual device." According to the final Office Action, this subject matter is taught by Humpleman. (final Office Action, p. 14). However, as demonstrated above, Humpleman does not teach or suggest anything with regard to a "setting" within the meaning

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of Appellant's claims. Consequently, the cited prior art, including Humpleman, clearly fails

to teach or suggest the subject matter of claim 17.

For at least these reasons, the rejection of claim 17 should not be sustained.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the final rejection of the pending claims

is improper and should not be sustained. Therefore, a reversal of the Rejection of June 11,

2008 is respectfully requested.

                                            Respectfully submitted,

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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1.   (previously presented) A system for saving settings of an audiovisual system, comprising:

a first audiovisual device comprising a setting; and

a second audiovisual device communicatively coupled to said first audiovisual device;

wherein said second audiovisual device is configured to retrieve said setting from said first audiovisual device and save said setting of said first audiovisual device upon a save event;

wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and

wherein said second audiovisual device automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown.

2.   (original)   The system of claim 1, further comprising a remote control device configured to communicate said save event to said second audiovisual device.

3.   (original)   The system of claim 2, wherein said save event includes an actuation of a control on said remote control device.

4.   (original)   The system of claim 3, wherein said actuation includes actuating a button for a predetermined amount of time.

5.   (original)   The system of claim 4, wherein a selected channel of audiovisual programming is saved upon said actuation.

6-7.   (cancelled)

8.   (original)   The system of claim 1, wherein said second audiovisual device is configured to restore said setting of said first audiovisual device upon a restore event.

9.   (original)   The system of claim 8, further comprising a remote control device configured to communicate said restore event to said second audiovisual device.

10.   (original)   The system of claim 9, wherein said restore event includes an actuation of a control on same said remote control device.

11.   (original)   The system of claim 10, wherein a saved channel of audiovisual programming is restored upon said actuation.

12.   (original)   The system of claim 8, wherein said restore event includes a power-up of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device.

13.   (original)   The system of claim 1, wherein said second audiovisual device is a television set.

14.   (original)   The system of claim 1, wherein said second audiovisual device is a set-top box.

15.   (original)   The system of claim 1, wherein said first audiovisual device is one of a digital video recorder and a digital video player.

16.   (original)   The system of claim 1, wherein said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device are communicatively coupled by an IEEE 1394 pathway.

17.   (original)   The system of claim 1, wherein said setting includes a selected input channel associated with said first audiovisual device.

18.   (previously presented) An audiovisual host device, comprising:

an interface for communicatively coupling to an audiovisual device, wherein said audiovisual device includes a setting;

a computer-readable medium; and

a processor communicatively coupled to said interface and said computer-readable medium;

wherein said processor is configured to:

receive said setting from said interface upon a save event;

store said setting to said computer-readable medium upon said save event;

recall said setting from said computer-readable medium upon a restore event; and

communicate said recalled setting to said interface upon said restore event,
wherein said recalled setting is configured to be restored to said audiovisual device

wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said host device and said audiovisual device; and

wherein said processor automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown.

19.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claim 18, wherein said audiovisual host device is a television set.

20.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claim 18, wherein said audiovisual host device is a set-top box.

21.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claim 18, wherein said save event includes an actuation of a control on a remote control device.

22.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claim 21, wherein said actuation includes actuating a button for a predetermined amount of time.

23.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claims 22, wherein a selected channel of audiovisual programming is saved upon said actuation.

24.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claim 18, wherein said restore event includes an actuation of a control associated with a remote control device.

25.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claims 24, wherein a saved channel of audiovisual programming is restored upon said actuation.

26.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claim 18, further comprising a remote control (RC) interface communicatively coupled to said processor, wherein said RC interface is configured to receive a signal representative of said save event or said restore event from a remote control device.

27-28. (cancelled)

29.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claim 18, wherein said restore event includes a power-up of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device.

30.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claim 18, further comprising a control communicatively coupled to said processor, wherein at least one of said save event and said restore event includes an actuation of said control.

31.   (original)   The audiovisual host device of claim 18, further comprising a programming interface configured to receive an audiovisual programming signal from a source.

32.   (previously presented) A method for retaining settings of an audiovisual system, comprising:

obtaining a setting from a first audiovisual device, wherein said first audiovisual

device is communicatively coupled to a second audiovisual device; and

storing said setting to said second audiovisual device upon a save event;

wherein said save event comprises actuating a control button for a predetermined

period of time.

33.   (previously presented)The method of claim 32, wherein said save event

includes an actuation of said control button on a remote control device.

34-35. (cancelled)

36.   (original)   The method of claim 32, further comprising receiving a signal

representative of said save event from a remote control device, wherein said remote control

device is configured to communicate said save event to said second audiovisual device.

37.   (original)   The method of claim 32, wherein said save event includes a

shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device.

38.   (original)   The method of claim 37, wherein said second audiovisual

device automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown.

39.   (original)   The method of claim 32, further comprising:

recalling said setting from said second audiovisual device upon a restore event; and

restoring said recalled setting to said first audiovisual device upon said restore event.

40.   (original)   The method of claim 39, wherein said restore event includes an

actuation of a control on said remote control device.

41.   (original)   The method of claim 40, wherein a saved channel of

audiovisual programming is restored upon said actuation.

42.   (original)   The method of claim 39, further comprising receiving a signal

representative of said restore event from a remote control device, wherein said remote control

device is configured to communicate said restore event to said second audiovisual device.

43.   (original)   The method of claim 39, wherein said restore event includes a

power-up of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device.

44.   (original)   The method of claim 32, wherein said second audiovisual

device is a television set.

45.   (original)   The method of claim 32, wherein said second audiovisual

device is a set-top box.

46.   (original)   The method of claim 32, wherein said first audiovisual device

is one of a digital video recorder and a digital video player.

47.   (original)   The method of claim 32, wherein said first audiovisual device is communicatively coupled to said second audiovisual device by an IEEE 1394 pathway.

48.   (previously presented)Processor-readable instructions stored on a processor-readable medium, such that said instructions, when executed, cause a processor to:

obtain a setting from a first audiovisual device, wherein said first audiovisual device is communicatively coupled to a second audiovisual device; and

store said setting to said second audiovisual device upon a save event;

wherein said save event comprises actuating a control button for a predetermined period of time.

49.   (previously presented)The processor-readable instructions of claim 48, wherein said save event includes an actuation of said control button on a remote control device.

50-51. (cancelled)

52.   (original)   The processor-readable instructions of claim 48, further comprising receiving a signal representative of said save event from a remote control device, wherein said remote control device is configured to communicate said signal to said second audiovisual device.

53.   (original)   The processor-readable instructions of claim 48, wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device.

54.   (original)   The processor-readable instructions of claim 53, wherein said second audiovisual device automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown.

55.   (original)   The processor-readable instructions of claim 48, wherein said processor-readable instructions further cause said processor to:

recall said setting from said second audiovisual device upon a restore event; and

restore said recalled setting to said first audiovisual device upon said restore event.

56.   (original)   The processor-readable instructions of claim 55, wherein said restore event includes an actuation of a control on a remote control device.

57.   (original)   The processor-readable instructions of claim 56, wherein a saved channel of audiovisual programming is restored upon said actuation.

58.   (original)   The processor-readable instructions of claim 55, further comprising receiving a signal representative of said restore event from a remote control device, wherein said remote control device is configured to communicate said signal to said second audiovisual device.

59.   (original)   The processor-readable instructions of claim 55, wherein said restore event includes a power-up of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device.

60.   (previously presented) A system for controlling the settings of an audiovisual system, comprising:

means for communicatively coupling a first audiovisual device to a second audiovisual device;

means for obtaining a setting from said first audiovisual device; and

means for storing said setting to said second audiovisual device upon a save event;

wherein said save event includes a shutdown of at least one of said first audiovisual device and said second audiovisual device; and

wherein said second audiovisual device automatically saves said setting upon said shutdown.

61-64. (cancelled)

65.   (previously presented) The method of claim 32, further comprising restoring said setting to said first audiovisual device upon a subsequent actuation of said same control button.

IX. Evidence Appendix

None

X. Related Proceedings Appendix

None